

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

NEW RACES OF ASIATIC BROADBILLS
(EURYLAIMIDAE)

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A study of populations of broadbills of the genera *Corydon*, *Psarisomus*, *Eurylaimus*, and *Calyptomena* has shown that the following are worthy of nomenclatorial recognition:

1. *Corydon sumatranus pallescens*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 210611, adult male, collected at the Semangko Pass (elev. 2,500-4,500 ft.), Selangor-Pahang Boundary, Malaya, on February 23, 1908, by collectors for the Selangor State Museum (original number 630/08).

Diagnosis.—Separable from *C. s. sumatranus* (Sumatra) by having the throat and upper breast dark sullied buff, not rufescent.

Range.—Malay Peninsula, from Johore State north to the Siamese province of Trang (where, however, four specimens out of nine are referable to the next race).

Remarks.—The dogmatic statement of Robinson and Boden Kloss (Journ. Nat. Hist. Soc. Siam, vol. 5, 1923, p. 204) that "Continental and Sumatran birds do not differ" is refuted by my ample material.

2. *Corydon sumatranus morator*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 324561, adult female, collected at Ban Siehon, peninsular Siam at lat. 9°00' N., long. 99°55' E., on September 3, 1929, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 3232).

Diagnosis.—From *C. s. pallescens* (Malaya) distinguished by having the throat and upper breast a paler, less sullied buff—its tone just intermediate between those shown by *pallescens* and *laoensis* (northern Siam).

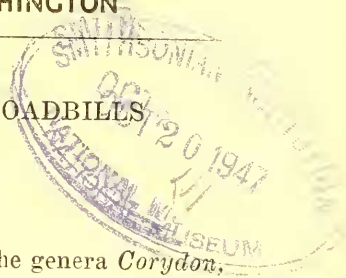
Range.—Malay Peninsula, from the Siamese province of Trang (where, however, five specimens out of nine are referable to the preceding race) north to the Isthmus of Kra and possibly farther.

Remarks.—Since no specimens have been seen from southwestern Siam, it is impossible for me to decide at what point *morator* changes to *laoensis*.

3. *Corydon sumatranus ardescens*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 333792, adult female, collected on Khao Sa Bap (lat. 12°35' N., long. 102°15' E.) a mountain in Chanthaburi Province, southeastern Siam, on November 20, 1933, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 6715).

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Diagnosis.—With the color of the throat and upper breast quite as in *C. s. morator* (peninsular Siam), but with the concealed dorsal patch a deeper and purer red, much as in *brunnescens* and *orientalis* (both of Borneo), not orange red.

Range.—Southeastern Siam.

4. *Corydon sumatranus khmerensis*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 278370, adult male, collected at Da Ban (lat. 12°38' N., long. 109°06' E.), Phanrang Province, southern Annam, on March 23, 1918, by Cecil Boden Kloss.

Diagnosis.—With the throat and upper breast as light a buff as in *C. s. laoensis* (northern Siam), but with the concealed dorsal patch as deep and pure a red as in *ardescens* (southeastern Siam) and the Bornean races.

Range.—Western Cambodia, southern Annam, and possibly Bas-Laos.

5. *Psarisomus dalhousiae divinus*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 360744, adult female, collected on the Lang Bian Mountains (ca. lat. 12°02' N., long. 108°26' E.), Haut-Donai Province, southern Annam, in December 1939, by Joseph F. Roek (original number 1155).

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from *P. d. assimilis* (as exemplified by specimens from northern Siam) by having the green of the upper parts slightly deeper in tone and brighter; the color of the rectrices nearer Paris blue (Ridgway) than Italian blue (Ridgway), with the green suffusion of their outer webs reduced in extent and restricted to the two or three outermost pairs; the nuchal patch (whether the blue one of the male or the blue-edged golden yellow one of the female) more extensive and much more clearly defined.

From *P. d. cyanicauda* (southeastern Siam) separable by having the green of the upper parts deeper in tone and very much brighter; the color of the supra auricular patch golden yellow rather than creamy; the nuchal patch (whether the blue one of the male or the blue edged golden yellow one of the female) more extensive and much more clearly defined.

Range.—Southern Annam.

Remarks.—My diagnosis is based entirely upon series of fresh-plumaged winter-taken specimens of the three races mentioned.

6. *Eurylaimus javanicus friedmanni*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 331966, adult male, collected at Sathani Hin Lap, eastern Siam at lat. 14°40' N., long. 101°10' E., on December 7, 1931, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 5205).

Diagnosis.—From *E. j. pallidus* (peninsular Siam) easily separable by having the throat and upper breast more strongly washed with metallic gray, so that these parts are rosy violet, rather than deep vinaceous rose; the remaining under parts lightly overlaid with metallic gray, so that the general coloration is a paler, more violet, less vinaceous, rose.

Range.—Eastern and southeastern Siam, Bas-Laos, southern Annam, and Cochinchine.

Remarks.—This race is named in honor of Herbert Friedmann, Curator of Birds at the United States National Museum.

7. *Calyptomena viridis gloriosa*, subsp. nov.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 182844, adult male, collected on the Sungei Karangan, central-eastern Borneo at ca. lat. 1°20' N., long. 117°38' E., on November 9, 1913, by Harry C. Raven (original number 1114).

Diagnosis.—Separable from the non-Bornean races by having the greens, especially below, deeper and richer (more blue green, less grass green) and, when viewed laterally, distinguished from all other forms by having the black barred portion of the wing equal to more than one-half of the total wing length (whereas in the others the black-barred portion constitutes less than one-half of the total wing length).

Range.—Eastern Borneo.

Remarks.—Inasmuch as birds from continental Asia have the wing length averaging longer than those of eastern Borneo (11 adult males of *caudacuta*: 97-107 mm.; 4 of *continentis*: 101-103 mm.; 11 of *gloriosa*: 91-99 mm.), the extent of barring on the wings can be mathematically indicated only in ratios. Where B represents the distance from the posterior edge of the outermost bar to the tip of the longest primary, W the total wing length, the several series before me yield the following results:

<i>gloriosa</i> (eastern Borneo, 11)	B : W = 38-48 : 100
<i>caudacuta</i> (Malaya, 11)	B : W = 54-66 : 100
<i>continentis</i> (peninsular Siam, 4)	B : W = 51-55 : 100

Three specimens from southwestern Borneo have the coloration of *gloriosa*, but the wing pattern of *caudacuta* and *continentis* (B : W = 54-60 : 100). Since they differ in color from *caudacuta*, it may be assumed that they will differ also in this character from *viridis*; in the absence of Sumatran material, however, I prefer to leave them unnamed for the present.

Examples from the southern third of the Malay Peninsula (Johore State north to the Siamese provinces of Pattani and Trang) differ from virtual topotypes of *continentis* by their decidedly duller grass green coloration (with this distinction especially evident in the green wing bars). Since they are almost certain to be distinct from *viridis* (Sumatra: Benkulan, by restriction), I prefer to call them *caudacuta*, with reference to

Calyptomena caudacuta Swainson, *Animals in Menageries*, pt. 3 [Two Centenaries and a Quarter of Birds . . .], Dec. 31, 1837 or Jan. 1, 1838, p. 296, fig. 48 b ("India," error; type locality corrected to Singapore Island, Malaya, by Chasen, *Handlist of Malaysian Birds*, 1935, p. 153).

Material examined (all in the collection of the U. S. National Museum):

<i>Corydon sumatranus brunnescens</i>	2 specimens
<i>sumatranus</i>	4 "
<i>pallascens</i>	8 "
<i>morator</i>	11 "
<i>ardescens</i>	12 "
<i>khmerensis</i>	3 "
<i>laocensis</i>	23 "

<i>Psarisomus dalhousiae borneensis</i>	3 specimens		
<i>psittacinus</i>	1	“	
<i>cyanicauda</i>	8	“	
<i>divinus</i>	18	“	
<i>assimilis</i>	23	“	
<i>Eurylaimus javanicus brookei</i>	3 specimens		
<i>harterti</i>	4	“	
<i>pallidus</i>	7	“	
<i>friedmanni</i>	22	“	
<i>Calyptomena viridis siberu</i>	1 specimen (adult males)		
<i>continentis</i>	4 specimens	“	
<i>caudacuta</i>	11	“	“
<i>gloriosa</i>	11	“	“
subsp. <i>innom.</i>	3	“	“